Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *SATURDAY*, MARCH 14, 1801. [No. 81

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Soap and Candles in boxes,
Chocolate in do.
Raisins in do.
Mens' fine Shoes,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Some Household Farniture,
Together with
A variety of DRY GOODS.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE, Auct'rs.
March 12.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and casks,
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in casks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raisins and Figs in casks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes assorted,
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.
Also—a handsome Assortment of
DRY GOODS.
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.
March 10.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cases, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.
March 3. d12t

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same without respect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the small sums due him, he is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.
January 17. d

A LETTER

From Robert Goodloe Harper, of South-Carolina, to his Constituents.

Washington, Feb. 24th, 1801.

THE session of congress, my dear sir, being about to close, and with my political life, I take up the pen for the last time, to give my constituents an account of my stewardship. I have delayed it thus long because nothing very material took place in the early part of the session; and I thought it best to bring into one view, all that seemed to me particularly worthy of their attention.

As the general principles on which I have acted, in the trust confided to me, have heretofore been explained to you, together with the reasons which governed my conduct in every particular case of importance nothing now remains, but to give you an account of the interesting events which have marked the present period, of the most important acts of the present session, and of the general state of our affairs at its close. This will enable you now to judge in what manner the government has hitherto been conducted; and hereafter to appreciate justly, the wisdom and ability of those in whose hands its administration is soon to pass.

I will begin with the election of president; the most important of those events which have lately occured.

You need not be told that the candidates on one side in this great contest, were Mr. Adams and general Pinckney, and on the other, Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr of New-York. The two first were supported by those persons who approved the present administration, and the system of measures adopted by Washington. Their intention was to give Mr. Adams the preference as president and make gen. Pinckney vice-president; but to take the chance of his being made president, if his personal popularity should obtain for him the votes of some persons who would not vote for Mr. Adams. The other two gentlemen were supported by those persons who have always opposed the administrations of general Washington and Mr. Adams, and all the important measure which have been adopted under them. Their plan was to give Mr. Jefferson the preference exclusively as president. They supported colonel Burr as vice-president, because his situation and power in New-York rendered it absolutely necessary to admit his pretensions.

In the states, exclusive of South-Carolina, the candidates stood exactly equal; except that one vote was thrown away from gen. Pinckney in Rhode-Island, to prevent him from being tied with Mr. Adams. He had 64 votes, and each of the other candidates 65. It therefore depended on South-Carolina to make the president and vice-president. Had she voted for Mr. Adams and gen. Pinckney, the first would have been president and the second vice president. Had she voted for Mr. Jefferson aud general Pinckney, as was generally expected, Mr. Jefferson would have been president, and gen. Pinckney vice-president. By voting for gen. Pinckney and throwing away her other vote, she might have made him president, and left it a tie between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson for vice-president; in which case the senate must have decided on the choice. By voting for Mr. Jefferson and col. Burr she gave them 73 votes each; which being a majority of 138, the whole number of electors, the choice between those two gentlemen devolved, according to the constitution, on the house of representatives, which in such cases is to choose, by ballot, one of the two highest to be president.—The other becomes vice-president of course.

As it may be satisfactory to you to know how the several states acted on this great occasion, I will give you a statement of their votes.

The five New-England states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, R. Island, and Vermont, gave together 39 votes; all for Mr. Adams, and all except one for general Pinckney. That one was thrown away. New-York gave 12 votes all for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr. New-Jersey 7, and Delaware 3, all for Mr. Adams and general Pinckney. Pennsylvania 15, of which 8 were for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr, and 7 for Mr. Adams and general Pinckney. Maryland 10, of which 5 were for Mr. Adams and general Pinckney, and 5 for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr. Virginia 21, all for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr. North-Carolina 12, of which 8 were for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr, and 4 for Mr. Adams and general Pinckney. South-Carolina 8, all for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr. Georgia 4, Tennessee 3, and Kentucky 4; all for Mr. Jefferson and colonel Burr.

As the supporters of Mr. Jefferson certainly did not intend to bring col. Burr in competition with him, it is difficult to account for their giving them an equal number of votes. Be that as it may, the fact was so, and so it appeared on counting the votes; which took place in the presence of both houses of congress, on the 11th of this month. They had 73 votes each; which being a majority of the whole number, they were both elected; but it devolved on the house of representatives, to declare which of them should be president.

In discharging this most important duty, I was of opinion that the two candidates, in a constitutional and legal view, stood precisely equal, having an equal number of votes from those whom the people had appointed to act for them in the election; and that my choice between them ought to be governed, entirely, be my opinion of their respective fitness and qualification for the office. Taking this as the foundation of my judgment, and I am firmly persuaded that it is the only solid one, I came to a determination, after deliberation on the subject as fully as its importance demanded, to vote for colonel Burr, being decidedly of opinion that of the two men he was the most fit for the office of president.

But although I gave the preference to colonel Burr, I considered it as our duty to make a choice, and to accede to the election of Mr. Jefferson, rather than expose the nation to the mischiefs which might result from leaving the government without a head.

I therefore resolved, as far as might depend on me, to attempt the election of col. Burr, and to persist in the attempt as long as there should appear to be any rational prospect of success; but to relinquish it and acquiesce in the election of Mr. Jefferson, from the moment when that prospect should be at an end. All those members who had favored the election of Mr. Adams and general Pinckney were known to concur in preferring col. Burr to Mr. Jefferson.

Their number was sufficient to divide the votes, and prevent an election. In this state of things a few votes from those who had supported Mr. Jefferson and col. Burr, would turn the scale in favor of the latter, and make him president; and it was probable that motives of personal attachment or political preference, would obtain for him those votes. Four, or even three, would have been sufficient.

In choosing a president, the house of representatives votes by ballot, and each state has a vote. One member may give the vote of a state, if there be no more present; and to make a choice there must be a majority of all the states. As their number at present is sixteen, it requires nine to make a choice. The members from each state vote by themselves to determine the vote of their state; and when it is ascertained, one of them, by the appointment of the rest, puts it into the ballot box.

As soon as the votes were counted in presence of both houses, and the result declared by the vice-president, the house of representatives returned to its own chamber, and proceeded to ballot with closed doors; having previously resolved not to do any other business, or to adjourn till a choice should be made. On the first ballot it appeared that 8 states were for Mr. Jefferson, 6 for col. Burr, and that 2 were divided. Consequently neither candidate had a majority, and no choice was made. The ballot was then repeated from time to time during the whole night, without any change. In the morning, the members, by general consent, but without a regular adjournment, separated till next day, to take rest and refreshment. The next day, the ballot was repeated several times, but no change appeared, and they again separated. This state of things continued for several days; the members separated by consent, but without adjournment, and meeting again at a certain hour, to repeat the ballot. The utmost harmony and good humor prevailed during the whole period; and especially

throughout the anxious ſcene of the firſt night. Out of doors too, the utmoſt order and quiet was obſerved.

The 8 ſtates which voted for Mr. Jefferſon are known to have been N. York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Tenneſſee, and Kentucky. Thoſe for col. Burr were New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, Delaware, and South Carolina.—The divided ſtates were Vermont and Maryland. The individual members are ſaid to have voted as follows: New-Hampſhire, 6, all for col. Burr, Maſſachuſetts, 14; 11 for col. Burr; and 3 for Mr. Jefferſon. Rhode-Iſland, 2 both for col. Burr. Connecticut, 7, all for col. Burr. Vermont 2, 1 for Mr. Jefferſon, 1 for col. Burr. New-York, 10; 6 for Mr. Jefferſon, 4 for col. Burr.—New-Jerſey, 5; 3 for Mr. Jefferſon, 2 for col. Burr. Pennſylvania, 13; 9 for Mr. Jefferſon, 4 for col. Burr. Delaware, 1 for col. Burr. Maryland, 8; 4 Mr. Jefferſon, 4 for col. Burr. Virginia, 19; 14 for Mr. Jefferſon, 5 for col. Burr. North-Carolina, 10; 6 for Mr. Jefferſon, 4 for col. Burr. South-Carolina, 6; 4 col. Burr, 1 for Mr. Jefferſon, 1 ſick. Georgia, 1 for Mr. Jefferſon, (the other member from that ſtate died before the election.) Tenneſſee, 1 for Mr. Jefferſon. Kentucky, 2 for Mr. Jefferſon. From this it appears that out of 106 members, which is the whole number of the houſe of repreſentatives, 104 voted; and that 53 of thoſe votes were for col. Burr; who therefore had a majority by heads, though not by ſtates. I was one of thoſe who voted for col. Burr.

It being at length aſcertained, after 35 trials, and five days conſumed in balloting that the ſupporters of Mr. Jefferſon had come to a determination, which was known to have been ſolemnly made, and was publicly avowed, to riſk the conſtitution and the union rather than give him up, and that no probability exiſted of a change in any one of them; thoſe who voted for col. Burr, and who preferred the conſtitution and the peace of the country to their own wiſhes, thought it time to preſerve thoſe great and invaluable objects, by ſuffering Mr. Jefferſon to be choſen; conceiving that union, even under him, was better than a ſeparation of the ſtates; and that the government might ſurvive a bad or weak adminiſtration, but muſt be greatly endangered, if not certainly deſtroyed, by being left without a head. They therefore gave up their oppoſition. Part of them declined voting, and part continued to vote for col. Burr. Thus on the thirty ſixth ballot there appeared 10 ſtates for Mr. Jefferſon, 4 for col. Burr, and 2 declined voting. The members from Maryland and Vermont, who had voted for col. Burr, declined voting, and ſuffered the votes of theſe two ſtates to be given for Mr. Jefferſon, which made up the ten. The 4 New-England ſtates continued to vote for col. Burr; and South-Carolina and Delaware declined voting.

Thus ended the conteſt, and Mr. Jefferſon was conſtitutionally choſen and declared preſident I was one of the laſt to yield to his election, becauſe I thought him leſs fit for the office than the other candidate: becauſe he is preſident, I ſhall be one of the laſt to oppoſe, thwart or embarraſs his adminiſtration.

This ſtatement having run into greater length than I expected, I ſhall here cloſe the preſent letter, and reſerve for a ſubſequent communication the remaining parts of the ſubject.

Your's moſt truly.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 2.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into committee on the bill for the further accommodation of the preſident of the United States.

The object of this bill was to apply 6000 dollars, remaining of the appropriation of 15,000 dollars during the laſt ſeſſion, for furniſhing the preſident's houſe—together with the proceeds of ſuch furniture as, being unfit for uſe, might be ſold, to procure ſuch additional furniture as might be neceſſary.

Mr. Harper contended that the ſum was too ſmall for ſo large and ſo elegant a houſe as was provided for that officer. Though the houſe was neither too large nor too elegant, yet the furniture was by no means ſufficient to furniſh it in that ſtile it demanded. Perhaps, he ſaid, the old furniture might procure 4000 dollars, which added to the 6000 dollars, and to that added 10,000 dollars, he would now move as an amendment to the bill, would amount to 20,000 dollars for furniture, which he believed was as ſmall a quantity as would be any way adequate to that place.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid the committee (of which he was one) had endeavored to procure the beſt poſſible information of the ſtate of the furniture now in the houſe: they were well ſatisfied that the ſum in hand which the bill propoſed to expend, with the proceeds of ſale from ſuch as might be unfit, would be perfectly competent to that decency of ſtile which the manner of living of that officer could require. But, he ſaid, he ſhould deſpair of forming an agreement of opinions as to the ſum requiſite, without the certainty of ſtile could be aſcertained in which it was deſirable to ſupport the Preſident of the United States.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the motion would not prevail. He could ſee no neceſſity whatever for more to be appropriated than the unexpended 6000 dollars propoſed. In 12 years, he ſaid, there had been 36,000 dollars uſed for this object. The preſent furniture, with what this money and the proceeds of the ſale will procure, would make a very handſome quantity, and fully adequate to the wants of the houſe. From his obſervation in ſuch parts of the houſe as were occupied, he could perceive no want of furniture nor elegance. When the gentleman ſpoke of the inadequacy of the ſum, perhaps he wiſhed to purchaſe plate, but as this was an article to which any ſum of money whatever might be expended, he hoped it would not be applied to that purpoſe.

Mr. Craik differed in opinion with his colleague (Mr. Smith) that the ſtile of the rooms now furniſhed was ſuch as muſt be deſirable. What then could be ſaid when it was conſidered that the largeſt and moſt elegant room of the houſe, and ſeveral other rooms, were not yet furniſhed? But furniture muſt be procured for theſe apartments before the next ſeſſion of congreſs, and it would certainly require much more money than was now propoſed to be uſed upon it. If it was conſidered that the whole ſum was very little more than was appropriated every 4 years, he hoped gentlemen would ceaſe their objections to the 10,000 dollars propoſed.

Mr. Macon believed the ſum already appropriated to be adequate to all the ſtile and elegance that officer would require. For his part he could ſee no more occaſion for furniſhing a houſe for the preſident than thoſe of the heads of departments: if he choſe to live in ſtile 25,000 dollars a year was quite ſufficient to enable him to do it, and if he could not live upon that ſum, he could not upon any. 43,000 dollars had been appropriated for preſident's furniture, 36,000 or more of which had been expended, but now in addition to the 6000 on hand, a gentleman wanted to put 10,000 more! For what, he would aſk? If that ſum was not enough, no ſum whatever would be enough. He believed this ſum would be ſufficient for 50 years ſervice, and he hoped the houſe would not now appropriate a farther ſum. If the ſtile of the furniture was raiſed ſo very high, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed ſoon if there was to be a propoſition to make the ſalary a little more adequate to the ſtile of the furniture, and raiſe that too, to bring him up to the ſtile of his furniture.

Mr. Bayard wiſhed not to extend it ſo far as the gentleman from South Carolina. As heretofore 14,000 dollars had been appropriated, he would propoſe to this 6000 dollars, and ſuppoſing the proceeds of the ſales to amount to 3000 dollars, to add 5000 dollars, which would amount 14,000 a medium which he conſidered ſufficient.

Mr. Harper obſerved that the proceeds of the ſales had uſually been granted in addition to the money appropriated. He wiſhed the ſum of 10,000 dollars as propoſed to be appropriated, however as objections were made, he was willing to modify it, and make it 8000 dollars, which with the ſix thouſand remaining, would make the uſual ſum of 14,000 dollars to which ſum he hoped no gentleman would object.

Mr. Varnum reminded the committee that the fourteen thouſand dollars firſt appointed were to furniſh an empty houſe: the furniture then purchaſed remained during the eight years of gen. Whaſhington's adminiſtration, and he believed no complaints of inadequacy were heard. At the cloſe of his period of office, and before Mr. Adams came into office, 14,000 dollars more were appropriated, together with the proceeds of the ſale of ſuch as were unfaſhionable or decayed. He did not known that the amount of the ſales was aſcertained, but it was added in the purchaſe of new. To this was added the appropriation of laſt year to furniſh the preſent houſe, all of which had not been expended. He always had ſuppoſed that the whole of theſe ſums were intended ſolely for the providing of *houſehold furniture*. It appeared, however, that this law had received a different conſtruction by the preſident, than he had heard given to it by any gentleman on the floor: for in the inventory of furniture remaining on hand which had been ſupplied to the houſe, he ſaw an item of *ſeven horſes and a carriage*, and even a *market waggon*, together with harneſs, &c. This plainly evinced than tho' the houſe had appropriated 15,000 dols. for houſehold furniture, the preſident had thought himſelf authoriſed to purchaſe carriages, horſes, and perhaps any thing which his convenience might ſuggeſt!

Mr. Macon ſaid, the arguments of the gentleman from Dalaware, who had propoſed a ſum much more to his liking, becauſe it was leſs, went to prove that 14000 dols. muſt be appropriated every 4 years; but upon this principle there would be a great amount of furniture in a few years by theſe ſums being heaped upon each other. Now, for his part, he was not willing to take away any thing of the 36,000 dollars which had been laid out, but he would even add to it the remaining ſum in hand, and ſurely this muſt be ſufficient, though in his opinion there would be no neceſſity for it.

Mr. S. Smith thought gentlemen were not completely acquainted with the quantity or the kind of furniture which had been provided for that houſe. The articles which had been mentioned were certainly improper items in houſehold furniture. He much diſapproved of the manner in which the money had been laid out, and believed no gentleman could approve of it, as a compliance with the law. However, he had no idea of going into the ſubject at this time, leſt it ſhould lead him further than he would wiſh to go.

Mr. Harper ſaid, the very argument uſed by the gentleman laſt up, carried the evidence of its own importance, for if of this ſum much had been expended upon other objects, not houſehold furniture, it proved that there was the more occaſion for money to be appropriated for the purpoſe to which that ought to be applied. He knew of no object to which the gentleman's obſervations were applied, otherwiſe than to evince his diſpoſition to trample, very unworthily indeed, upon thoſe who are already fallen. He hoped, however, that this diſpoſition would not excite the gentleman to withhold ſuch meaſures as were neceſſary to carry into execution what was already begun.

(To be continued.)

NEW-LONDON February 26.

Arrived, brig Dove, Brumley, Martinico.

Left at Martinico, brig Moſes Myers, Conway, of Norfolk, to ſail in 4 days; brig Hope, Braman, of New-Haven, to ſail in 10 days; ſch'r Expriment, and ſloop Polly, Williams. of Norwich, for St. Thomas's.

February 27.

Arrived ſch'r Polly, Green, Anguilla.

Sailed, packet Induſtry, Keeney, N. York.

February 28.

Arrived, ſloop Induſtry, Thompſon, New-Providence.

March 2.

Arrived, ſch'r Mary, Burtwell, from New-Orleans, via. New-York; George, M'Gowty, Trinidad.

Capt. M'Gowty, Dec. 28, was boarded by an Engliſh ſhip of war, after firing a number of guns, and told that the Americans and Danes would be examined very cloſely in future. Was watched and ſearched very critically in Trinidad. On his paſſage home, in lat. 15, was chaſed by an Engliſh frigate, fired at and bro't to, and obliged to go on board in his own leaky boat and very rough weather at the riſk of his life, to prevent his ſails and rigging from being cut to pieces by ſhot, 5 or 6 having been fired through him for that purpoſe; and when there was treated with inſolence and abuſe by the Engliſh commander, who juſtified his conduct, ſaying it was authoriſed by treaty.

Capt. M'Gowty left at Trinidad, February 24—brig Manly, Huggins, Philadelphia; ſch'r ———, Winſlow, do. Harriot, Blunt, Virginia; Goliah, Coffin, New-York; ſloop Phenix, Whiſtoo,

Boston; brig ———, Brown, New-Haven.

A Boston schooner, a Norfolk do. and 3 other Americans had left Trinidad for markets.

Was informed by an officer of the English sloop of war Hawk, that she had been cruising off the river Oronoko for Americans in the contraband trade; the principal one they were after was very valuable, but had given them the slip [ship Defiance, Jeffers, since arrived here]; but there were 2 or 3 more expected out of the river [one supposed the brig America, from Connecticut] they were in cruise for.

Feb. 15, lat. 26, spoke the brig Stephen, from Norfolk.

Arrived at Saybrook, sloop Resolution, J. Brainard, in 22 days from Turk's Island. Sailed in company with sloop Lucy, A. Morgan, of this port, bound to New-Orleans. Off Porto Rico, spoke the U. S. ship Trumbull capt. Jewett.

Arrived here, schr. Prudence, C. Shepherd, 18 days from St. Kitt's. On the night the Prudence arrived into St. Kitts she anchored near the sch'r Polly capt. Bell, of Wilmington, and about 2 o'clock at night the boat of the Prudence was cut away. After it was discovered, the Prudence's people saw 6 men on board captain Bell, with weapons, and hearing a terrible screeching supposed there was murder committed. In the morning, however, the vessel was missing. By news from the shore it appeared that six Frenchmen had broken jail and got on board capt. Bell, who with his crew they carried off to sea.

The brig Polly and Betsey, Gilbert, and Volunteer, Parry, from this port, have arrived at Surinam.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

Communication.—The ship Christianfsburg, commanded by Hans Christian Mass, arrived in the port of New-York on the 5th instant, brought clean bills of health from Cadiz—She has had no person sick on board during her voyage from this port to Cadiz and back.—The commander of this ship says, "the fever was almost entirely gone, except a few who died at the Hospital"—and adds, that "The merchants, for a month before he sailed, were returning to prosecute their business." The fever continued its ravages at Seville.

ARRIVED,

Brig Betsey, Corrish, Teneriffe; sch'r Linnet, Seely Halifax.

CLEARED,

Ships Joseph, Spooner, Amsterdam; Hope, Edgerton, do. Barque Pallas, Cunningham, Jamaica; sch'r Juno, Norton, P. Republican.

The brig Salem, Russell, arrived at Boston from Cape Francois. Feb. 25 in lat. 32, long. 72 spoke the ship John, M'Kay, 60 days from Glasgow for New York. The brig Federal George, from St Luca; sch'r Jane, from Martinique, and sch'r Success, from St. Thomas, have also arrived at Boston.

CHARLESTON, February 27.

Extract from the log book of the brig West-Indian, capt. Chisholm.

"Sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th of December. Three days after, spoke the British channel fleet off Brest, under the command of admiral Parker. Put into Lisbon on the 26th of December. Sailed on the 4th of January for Madeira, where we arrived on the 12th. Sailed on the 19th for Charleston.

"On the 22d of January, spoke the ship Criterion, Peter Chase, master, from Boston, bound to St, Helena, long. 28, lat. 27. February 11, spoke the ship Polly, Campbell, from Liverpool, bound to Washington, N. C. all well. February 14, spoke the ship Lord Middleton, from Madeira bound to New Providence. On the 19th, was boarded by two Providence privateers, in sight of the hole in the rock. Spoke a brig from Baltimore, bound for New-Orleans, in possession of a Providence privateer."

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, March 14.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by the first Article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October 1791, for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvemements on the lots in the City of Washington, it is provided, "that the "outer and party walls of all houses in "the said City, shall be built of brick or "stone."—And by the third article of the same terms and conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be high-"er than forty feet to the roof in any "part of the City, nor shall any be low-"er than thirty five feet in any of the A-"venues."—And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the Settlement in the City, of Mechanics and others, whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorized by the said Regulations; for which cause, the President of the United States, by a writing under his hand, bearing date the twenty fifth day of June 1796, suspended the operation of the said articles, until the first Monday of December 1800—and the beneficial effects arising from such suspension having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive the same. Wherefore, I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, do declare, that the operation of the first and third articles, above recited, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended until the 1st day of January 1802, and that all the houses which shall be erected in the said City of Washington, previous to the said first day of January 1802, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid, shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house shall be erected within 24 feet of any brick or stone house.

Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1801.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON.

CHRISTENING.

At Shuter's Hill the son of farmer B. Dulany was christened, a promising boy of two years old, by the names of *Washington Adams Burr Dulany*.

The first name was given to raise a virtuous and honorable emulation in the child to immitate so great and good an example as the first character that ever lived, and whose virtues will never die. The second name was given to him in gratitude to the man who was so eminently useful in giving us our independence, and who for twenty-five years acted as a true and firm American, not attached to any country but *his own*. The third name was given him to follow the example of an Hero tried in the wilds of Canada, where (like Leonidas the Spartan hero) with a small band of Americans fought an army of veterans greatly superior in numbers only, and although nearly famished for the want of provisions, his noble courage was not cast down, but encouraged his men to victory or death.

From the following article, extracted from a London paper, it appears that Lord Keith intended undertaking some offensive operations against Leghorn.

Florence, December 9.

Admiral Keith has intimated the following to all the consuls of the neutral powers resident at Leghorn:—

"By the express command of his Britanic Majesty, all the consuls of neutral powers, resident at Leghorn, are ordered to send away all the ships of their respective nations before the 17th Frimaire. At the expiration of the said term, those who shall have disobeyed this order, shall be considered and treated as enemies in the operations which will take place."

This intimation which seems to announce a bombardment, will make it necessary for the neutral powers to remonstrate.

It it said of Governor Tichenor, that in one of his travels through the state of New-Jersey, he made it in his way to call on a credulous old Dutchman, who was an innkeeper, and an old acquaintance. A short time before he arrived at the inn, he alighted from his carriage, and took up an oaken leaf, and carefully wrapped it in a piece of paper. After the usual cerimonies he asked, his landlord if he ever tasted of the *tree of life?* He said he had not. The Governor very sedately took from his pocket the said oaken leaf, and presented it to the Dutchman; who after viewing it, took a bite of it again and again, expecting from its effects that he should live for ever. The Governor soon after leaving the Inn, the landlord ran after him, and anxiously requested the Governor, that if ever he should come that way again, he would by no means let his *wife* taste of that leaf.

ANECDOTE

Of Mirabeau and Fayette.—(From Bertrand's Annals.)

"In an interview between them, which had been brought about by their mutual friends to reconcile them, *Mirabeau* having for the execution of some plan proposed means of a violent nature, *M. de la Fayette* started, and exclaimed, "Nay, *M. de Mirabeau*, it is impossible that a man of honor can employ such means." A man of honor!" replied *Mirabeau*: Ah! *M de la Fayette*, I see that you would be a Grandison Cromwell—You will see where such a mixture will lead you."—Another time upon a similar occasion, *M. de la Fayette* complaining bitterly of the atrocious projects which were formed against him by his enemies, and by *Mirabeau* himself, the latter called upon him to explain. "Well then," replied *M. de la Fayette*, "I will tell you, since you force me to it, that I was thoroughly acquainted with your intention of having me assassinated."—"I, Sir!"—"Yes Sir, in such a place, on such a day, at such an hour; I was sure of it."—"You were sure of it, *M. de la Fayette!* and I still alive!—What a good creature you are! And you think of taking the leading part in a Revolution!"

The machine, called the *infernal*, by means of which Buonaparte's destruction was lately attempted in Paris, is well known to those acquainted with artillery and engineering. Infernals have been constructed of various dimensions, and used both on terra firma and on ship board. The first inventor of them, or at least the first who put them in practice, was Frederick Jambelli an Italian engineer, at the siege of Antwerp, under the duke of Parma, in 1585. The great destruction made by these, caused several others to be tried, but none of them by any means succeeded. At Dunkirk and St. Maloes they were tried by the English and at Havre de Grace by the English and Dutch, under king William.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

One bale of Diaper Table Cloths of different sizes,
One box of China Bowls,
Four sets of elegant China.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

March 14.

On WEDNESDAY the first of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed for sale, at the plantation whereon I now dwell,

All the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Household Furniture the property of Samuel Bowling, deceased. Six months credit will be given for all sums above six pounds, giving bond with approved security; and all sums under six pounds cash must be paid.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in properly proved: and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MARIAM BOWLING, Adm'x.

March 14. 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charles county, Maryland, on Monday the 9th instant, a Mulatto man, named JERRY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 30 years of age; had on a Negro cotton jacket, coating overalls, India muslin shirt; has a large scar on one side of his breast. Whoever takes up said fellow and delivers him to Joseph Thomas, City of Washington, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

HENRY THOMAS.

March 14. eo3t‡

WILLAM OXLEY & Co.

At their WHOLESALE *Woollen, Linen and Cotton* WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr. W. I Hall)—*Have for sale,*

A variety of seasonable GOODS which they will dispose of low for cash or produce. A liberal credit will be given to those who apply well recommended.

February 24. eo3w

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20. eo

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leesburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexandria, in the possession of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a strong and commodious brick dwelling house and a kitchen, stable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Esme Smock. This messuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a person in the grain or tobacco business.

If the first mentioned property is not previously disposed of by private bargain, it will be exposed to public sale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on the 13th day of April next, being the first day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give thirty dollars to any person that will inform me who it was that cut the Lombardy Trees, planted in front of my house—to be paid on conviction.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

March 12. 3t‡

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,
Hard Soap by the box,
Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,
Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,
Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1st mo. 26. eo2m

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

John & J. H. Tucker

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, corner of King and Union Streets,

Turk's Island and Liverpool } SALT,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee and Molasses,
Fresh Raisins and Spices,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, } TEAS,
Madeira, Sherry, St. Lucar, Malaga, Claret, } WINES,
Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiskey, &c.
Wool and Cotton Cards,
10d, 12d, and 20d Nails,

With a general assortment of Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools.

Also—A few trunks of fine Muslin, Irish Linen, and German Stripes, which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

☞ *Cash given for White Beans and Peas.*

March 3. eo12t

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply ni Baltimore to Messrs. *Martin & Jauffret*, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

EARTHERN WARE,

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2. eo

To be Sold.

On the first day of April next, will be exposed to Sale, at the Red-House,

A MILL,

With about 500 Acres of LAND adjoining, situated on Broad-Run, in Prince William county, below Buckland.

The MILL-HOUSE is two stories high and has two pair of stones in it. It is said to be situated upon the best stream in that country, and the seat as well calculated for a mill as any upon that stream. As I have not lately seen the premises I cannot say in what condition they are at present, I would therefore recommend it to those who may be inclined to purchase, to view them before the day of sale.

The land will be sold with the mill.—One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the other two-thirds in annual installments. The purchaser shall receive his deed upon the first payment, but a mortgage will be required upon the premises to secure the residue.

THOMAS SWANN,

Attorney for John Wilson.

January 31. 1aw2m

Salt for Sale.

Turk's Island, Isle of May, And Liverpool Fine, in bulk and sacks.

Madeira Wine of the best quality in pipes.
Lisbon do. in quarter casks and hhds.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf,
March 12. d

NEW-YORK SHOES.

JOSHUA RIDDLE

Has just received by the schooner Philip, capt. Tubman, from New-York,

A neat and general assortment of (New-York made) SHOES of the best quality, among which are Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Slippers, Miss's do. best calf skin do. Childrens' Shoes, Gentlemens' Shoes; No. 1 of a superior quality and newest fashion, together with a great variety of stuff Slippers and leather Shoes.

Also,

Fresh Teas of every kind, Queens Ware in crates and by retail, and DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

March 12. d3t2aw6t

The Subscriber will SELL,

OR

EXCHANGE for approved lands near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

February 19, 1801. 1aw

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION of the

Alexandria Advertiser AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.*

II. *It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussells and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Cassimeres,
Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
A handsome assortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.
Gentlemens' fashionable Hats,
Do. Dressing Cases complete,
A handsome assortment of Japann'd and Silver Ware—Elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters, Tea and Coffee Urns,
Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

The high bred imported Horse

PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—*Thomas Bullock.*

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of sir John Lad, bart.

Good grass for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.